

RAILROAD RUMBLES.

Robert Law, Formerly of the Northern Pacific, Takes Charge of the Montana Union.

ROCKY FORK COAL.

The Resignation of Assistant General Manager Buckley of the Northern Pacific to be Followed by Changes.

During the time of the engineers' strike in Butte, occasioned by the alleged arbitrary conduct of Master Mechanic Ross, of the Montana Union, Superintendent G. W. Dickinson gave it out that he was responsible for the actions of the master mechanic and it was against him the complaints should be lodged, and that he would resign before he would accede to the demands of the men who walked out to discharge Ross from the service. Public sentiment was divided, but as the trouble necessitated the stoppage of operations at the Anaconda works, the public were against the superintendent and thought he should ask Ross to resign rather than keep thousands of men out of employment. The superintendent was obstinate as a mule, and during the controversy forwarded his resignation to Omaha. In the meantime Ross resigned, and the difficulty with the engineers was at an end. But this was not the only trouble the superintendent had to endure. The working of the road from Butte to Anaconda was most wretched and uncertain. The Anaconda company complained at headquarters of the poor service given them, and as this matter was not remedied the company was again forced to cease operations, an occurrence by which the big mining company lost considerable money, as they were making an extra effort for a large December delivery. Ever since then the Montana Union which has had many serious reverses has been unable, owing to lack of facilities to keep the works running to their full capacity. Affairs have been running along in a haphazard way, and the tender of Mr. Dickinson's resignation escaped public attention. In fact many thought he had not forwarded it. But such proves not the case as it transpired here in railroad circles that Robert Law, formerly assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific has accepted the position of superintendent of the Montana Union, vice Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Law passed through Garrison yesterday from the east and will assume his new duties at once. It is understood that Mr. Dickinson will be tendered a division at Evanston, Wyo.

The news from Butte that the Anaconda company would construct an independent line from its mines to the smelter city did not occasion any surprise on the part of the knowing ones. It is a known certainty that the Northern Pacific's Gallatin and Boulder branches will be in course of construction in the early spring. The surveying party which has been for the past month staking out the course of the branch, has completed its work. This road of course will enter Butte from the south, and will, as it was generally known that the construction of this latter line was for the purpose principally of hauling Rocky Fork coal into Butte, it was a subject of much conjecture among the knowing ones that this coal was to be hauled into Anaconda, pending the existing agreement between the Union and Northern Pacific by which the latter road uses the Union Pacific's branch from Garrison to Butte and Anaconda, known as the Montana Union. At present the Union Pacific supplies Butte and Anaconda with about all the coal consumed there, excepting small quantities shipped in by the Montana Union. The Union Pacific, it is surmised, would naturally revoke the contract with the Northern Pacific if it realized that the Rocky Fork Springs supply would be no longer used by the Anaconda company. But the latter is now completely solved by the announcement of the construction of an independent line to Anaconda. And it has every phase of plausibility, considering not only the fact that the Union Pacific has already contracted with the Rocky Fork road for 300 tons of coal daily, but that Mr. J. B. Haggin is one of the chief directors in the Rocky Fork enterprise.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHANGE.

Since Assistant General Manager Buckley, of the Northern Pacific, tendered his resignation, many guesses have been made as to who would succeed him. The following from the St. Paul Pioneer Press is looked upon as official in local railroad circles:

"The resignation of Assistant General Manager Buckley of the Northern Pacific, will in all probability be followed by important changes all along the line; changes, however, more of title than anything else. It is understood that the unusual and rather awkward arrangement of officiating the line will be transformed into a more common and more systematic state of things. Heretofore there have been three assistant general managers, the third being created last year with equal rank, each having charge of a grand division of the road and each reporting to the general manager. Mr. Buckley's retirement affords an opportunity to change all this, and the office of assistant general manager will be abolished. Mr. Ainslie, who has had charge of the eastern grand division, will be made general superintendent and his jurisdiction extended over the whole line. Mr. Root, now assistant general manager of the middle division with headquarters at Helena, will be given the title of assistant general superintendent, although his duties will not differ materially from what they are now. The office of assistant general superintendent of the Pacific division will probably be left vacant for the present. Vice President Prescott, of Tacoma, looking after that end. The plan simply abolishes the office of assistant general manager, and creates that of general superintendent and two assistants, titles that more nearly represent the duties performed. The change will give Mr. Ainslie entire charge of road and transportation. It is understood that these changes will go into effect about Jan. 20, although nothing has been officially announced, and even Mr. Ainslie's new title has not definitely been determined. The change has long been thought desirable by nearly all the officers of the operating department, and will promote uniformity and harmony all along the line."

RAILROAD NOTES.

Yesterday was a lively one in the Northern Pacific office, made so by the sales of round-trip excursion tickets to California. The purchasers came from all parts of the territory bound for Los Angeles and other points and numbered forty-five. Among the Helena people who will visit the golden state for the balance of the season are M. M. Holter, Peter Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kirkendall, Mrs. E. W. Beattie and Mrs. Henry Buck.

Passed a Dividend.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The Atchafalaya railroad, at its meeting today, voted not to declare the usual quarterly dividend.

The directors of the Central Pacific railroad company today declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent.

GOVERNORSHIP GOSSIP.

Dissensions Growing in the Republican Ranks and What May Follow.

The arrival of Prince Russell B. has awakened some interest in the struggle for the territorial governorship, and if the young man's recent mission in New York was to pour oil on the political troubled waters of New York, he may soon find cause to apply the same lotion on the political atmosphere of Montana. There is trouble brewing, but each of the aspirants for the gubernatorial chair smile as they pass merely for appearance. They are taking each other unawares, however, to curry favor with Russell B. National Committeeman Warren is said to have been the prime instigator of the banquet solely for this purpose, but I. D. McCutcheon having heard of the movement lost no opportunity to stir about and make himself one of the promoters. Political gossip yesterday developed the fact that the "war horse," Wilbur F. Sanders, was in the field for the governorship. Chairman L. H. Herschfeld, the mascot, feels that he is entitled to it, and it is rumored the colon. Thomas H. will say a good word for him when he calls on the general at Indianapolis to pay his respects. Tom Power is another healthy aspirant in the same direction, while Hon. B. F. White, of Dillon, has the ambitions. It will be seen that the "territory of Helena" has four candidates in the race, I. D. McCutcheon being in the number. But in the language of the national committeeman, none of these are patriots. The general wants the throne for himself, but he realizes that he made a serious mistake when he intimated that the "territory of Helena" would be left out in the cold. He may have said it in an off-hand way, but the local big guns know that the astute general feels that way at heart, and his recent visits, which were said to have been made for the explanation of the "territory of Helena" affair have had but little weight. In reality it is taken as Gen. Warren's honest convictions and has set the republicans of this side to active work in behalf of themselves, but they are not pulling together. Each one is pulling for himself. In the light of all this, a non-aspiring republican of prominence was forced to remark last night, while commenting upon the governorship situation, "I tell you, boys, the outcome of this whole thing will be the appointment of a carpet-bag governor, and one probably from Indiana. This thing can't go on without splitting up the party, for the east side is now determined that no west-side man will be the next governor of Montana unless they can come together and agree on a dark horse—say Capt. James H. Mills."

AGAIN IN SESSION.

The Labors of the Times-Parnell Inquiry Commission Resumed Yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Parnell commission has resumed its sittings. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, applied for an order against the Worcester Times for comments upon the commission. Presiding Justice Hannen said he regretted the repeated applications of this character, which caused more distress to the court than the prosecution of the inquiry. He appealed to counsel to use their influence to prevent such statements. The court would decide the application later. William O'Brien appeared before the commission and said he accepted the responsibility for the article in United Ireland for which he was summoned. He denied the imputed disrespect to the court and disclaimed any imputation that the judges were not doing their duty.

O'Brien said he did not assume to question the lordships' rulings, but urged that he had the right to comment upon the scandalous evidence being given before the commission. He continued: "We are most anxious to meet the charges against me. Month after month, we are incurring frightful expenses, yet the Times has not touched the one allegation made in its columns which, if proved, will render all this matter entirely superfluous. We do not criticize the court, but the conduct of the Times. We desire to come to the point. That is the object of our Scotch action."

Counsel Brodribb, warden of Merton college, at Oxford, summoned to appear before the commission for making a speech in which he compared David and Lilian to the Whitechapel murderer, denied that he intended any contempt of court. The taking of evidence was then resumed.

Judge Lynch in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—A negro, Geo. Meadows, was hung at Pratt Mines this morning by a mob of quiet but determined men, who had him in charge all day yesterday and all night. While Mrs. Kellen, his victim, was almost positive in her identification this morning, as she was yesterday, she still asked the mob not to hang him, as she thought he was innocent. There is little doubt she did this because she shrank from the responsibility of saying what she knew would cause certain death. The mob so regarded it. Meadows protested his innocence to the last.

Sheriff Smith is of the opinion that they lynched the wrong man. He claims to have the right man in jail. All sorts of rumors are current, but the fact is that the negroes around may attempt to avenge the death of Meadows by the perpetration of renewed outrages.

The President's Agreement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The president's agreement, in which it was proposed to organize an interstate commerce railway association, has been printed in its modified form. The plan as amended provides for a chairman, but no vice chairman. It was originally intended there should be two vice chairmen to have charge of the freight and passenger departments, respectively, but the duties of these officers will be imposed upon the chairman, who will employ his assistants. The executive board will be composed of three experienced men instead of the chairman and vice chairmen as at first agreed, and the rate-making power will be in the hands of a committee. Another amendment is the omission of the clause providing that subordinate officers are to be discharged for cutting rates and shall not be re-employed by any other road in the association. It is expected that a meeting will be called next week.

A New Comet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Director Swift, of the Warner observatory, received notice today of the discovery of a new comet by Prof. Brooks at Smith's observatory, Geneva, at 6:30 this a. m. Its position is as follows: Right ascension eighteen hours, forty-seven minutes, declination south twenty-one degrees, twenty minutes, with rapid westerly motion.

Flurry in a New York Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—There was a big flurry on the Produce Exchange today, caused by a cablegram from Antwerp announcing the failure of the big grain firm of De Branson & Co. The market broke 1½¢, and May went to 100½¢, but recovered and advanced ½¢ above yesterday's close, to 102.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Joint Session of the Council and House to Hear the Reading of the Governor's Message.

CLERICAL RESOLUTION.

No Business of Importance Transacted—Both Bodies Meet Late and Adjourn Early.

The second day of the session began at half past ten, President Cole in the chair and all the members and officers being present. The Rev. F. T. Webb, chaplain, gave the first prayer of the session and was listened to devoutly and attentively by the members.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved. The chief clerk was rather nervous in his reading, appreciating the fact that he was before a critical audience. Doubtless the practical examination into the qualifications of applicants for the chief clerkship made by the republican caucus impressed the successful candidate with the idea that his tenure of office depended on the satisfaction he gave in the actual performance of his duties.

The council at 11 o'clock proceeded to the hall of representatives to meet the governor.

JOINT SESSION.

In joint session of the legislative assembly, President Cole presided. On motion of Garrett, a committee of two from the council and three from the house were appointed to wait upon the governor and escort him to the chair.

Messrs. Middleton and Olds were appointed the committee on the part of the council, and Haskell, slakely and Comfort on the part of the house. The committee performed its duty, returning with the governor, who was received standing by the members. He then proceeded to deliver his message, which is printed in another part of this paper.

The message was received with applause by the members, and Thompson, of Deer Lodge, moved that the thanks of the assembly be tendered to the governor for his courtesy in personally delivering his message and for the able exposition of territorial matters therein contained. The motion was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Middleton, the joint convention was dissolved. The council resumed its session in its own chamber.

On motion, Kennedy, Collins and Hatch were appointed a committee to allot the objects embraced in the governor's message to the appropriate committees and to report what action should be taken on subjects which could not well be referred.

The council then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 10 a. m. and was called to order by the speaker. The roll was called and all the members answered to their names.

After prayer by Chaplain Allen Speaker Mantle read the order of business.

On motion of Murray house took a recess to 10:35.

On resuming the sergeant-at-arms announced the council present to participate in the joint session.

At the close of the reading of the governor's message the house adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

When the house had been called to order in the afternoon Davis offered house joint resolution No. 1, authorizing the appointment of five extra clerks at a salary of \$5 per diem. The resolution passed under a suspension of the rules.

The main feature of the resolution is that the clerks shall be elected by the members and not appointed by chairmen of committees as last session.

On motion of Joslyn house adjourned to 11 o'clock today.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Brown, of Beaverhead, says he wishes those reporters would learn to spell his name correctly—that he is plain "Brown," and not "Brown-ee," as some of them want to make out.

A number of ladies occupied seats in the galleries today to hear some fine oratory. As they left before services were over it is more than probable they were disappointed.

O. Lund, house sergeant-at-arms, may be as graceful as a gazelle nor glad with his not peculiarly mild but watery blue eyes, but he undoubtedly possesses the quality of the bed bug, which gets there just as he can.

Judge Davis has already established his right to move to adjourn. Any member who attempts to supplant the judge in the future should be declared out of order.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature Yesterday at Helena and at Various Other Points in the Northwest.

The temperature in Helena yesterday, as shown by R. S. Hale & Co.'s Yale College observatory thermometer, was as follows: 7 a. m., 7 degrees below zero; noon, 1 below 6 p. m., 15 above; 10 p. m., 29 above.

Dispatches to the INDEPENDENT last evening show the following conditions at the points named at 6 o'clock:

Mandan—Cloudy, calm, 29 above.
Glendive—Cloudy, calm, 15 above.
Miles City—Cloudy, calm, 14 above.
Billings—Cloudy, calm, 15 above.
Big Timber—Cloudy, calm, 19 above.
Livingston—Cloudy, calm, 19 above.
Bozeman—Cloudy, calm, 14 above.
Missoula—Clear, calm, 2 below.
Butte—Light snow, 10 above.
Anaconda—Light snow, 9 above.
Spokane Falls—Cloudy and warm.
Pleasant—Clear, calm, 10 below.
Deer Lodge—Clear, calm, 2 below.
Marysville—Snowing hard, 17 above.
Fort Shaw—Cloudy, calm, zero.
Great Falls—Snowing, light west wind, 2 above.
Fort Benton—Cloudy, light west wind, 4 below.
Fort Assiniboine—Clear, southwest wind, 3 below.
Buck Creek, N. W. T.—Cloudy, strong northwest wind, 22 above.

Stanley Reported to be Safe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A London special to the Times says: I have direct information from an official source that the government has received letters from Henry M. Stanley and his safety is assured. These letters will soon be published, but are temporarily withheld for official reasons not given. Of his authenticity and of the safety of the explorer there is no doubt whatever.

Killed Five, Wounded One.

HOLBROOK, Ariz., Jan. 15.—Gila Benita, a cowboy dressed and painted as an Apache Indian, after many threats, made a descent upon Mexican herds in the employ of Don Pedro Mantana, killing five and wounding one.

OPPOSE ADMISSION.

J. R. McBride, of Salt Lake, Tells Why Utah is not Fitted for Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The hearing by the house committee on territories on the claims of the territory of Utah for admission as a state of the Union was continued today. Mr. J. R. McBride, of Salt Lake City, addressed the committee in opposition to the proposition for admission. He represented, he said, what might be termed the sentiment of the territory. Whenever the Mormons were in the majority for some reason or other, they had been unable to get along with anybody except their own people. Their history had been one of constant struggle against the people. There is open rebellion in the territory of Utah against the laws of the United States. He cited instances to show, as he claimed, how thoroughly it was understood that even titles to land came to the people not from the government, but through the Mormon church. Why is it, he asked, that these people have been unable to live in harmony with any people against them? There was no explanation except the one that they themselves gave, that their system of government was at war with all others. The theory of the Mormon church, he said, was that all man-made governments are illegal. In a word, his objections to the admission of Utah as a state were because he believed a majority of the people of Utah are theocrats, who believe in a government of the priesthood, and do not believe in any other system of government. Further hearing was postponed until Wednesday.

Ingaits to-day laid before the senate the memorial from the legislature of Idaho protesting against the proposed admission of Utah. The memorial says that the people of the territorial organization known as the Mormon church largely outnumber the loyal Gentile citizens of said territory, and consequently will and for many years to come would have absolute control of the government of the territory. The memorial also says that a legislative commission be created for the government of said territory.

On Saturday last the report of the Utah hearing was incomplete. The main point of the omitted statements were as follows: Ferry attacked sharply the constitution of the proposed new state, alleging that in it there was no protection for the person of any woman, except as against a single assault and battery. The church controlled the state, marriages were made behind the scenes, and it was not easy to learn of them. The proposed constitution might define polygamy to be a misdemeanor, but not as it should, declare it to be a felony. Polygamy was not dead and clothing Utah with a constitution would permit the Gentile to take any part in the government of the state. It would be as in the time when he first went to the territory, when there were less than half a dozen Gentiles in the legislature. Business interests would also suffer if Utah were made a state. The territory has already tried to levy a tax on mining because the business brought in the element that the Mormon church could not control. Caine interrupted the speaker to declare that no discrimination was made between mining and other kinds of business; they were all taxed upon their valuation. Continuing, Ferry told of the growth of the Gentile vote in his county and asserted the younger element in the Mormon church was leaving it. He stoutly maintained that Utah had at least a majority of loyal American citizens ready to submit to the laws, it was not fit for statehood.

Delegate Bean, of Arizona, said though he owed nothing to the Mormons, as he always had been opposed politically by them, he desired to say a word for his Mormon neighbors who he had known for twenty years. He had found them to be as good a class of people as he had ever met in his life, and he had been raised in New England where they were honest, temperate and economical to the last degree. The literature of this country contained more misrepresentations about the Mormons than about any other subject. Polygamy was as dead as slavery and a little more so.

Politics in France.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The anarchists have issued a manifesto to the electors in the department of the Seine in which they appeal to the people not to vote for any candidate. The manifesto says: "The senate and chamber of deputies are powerless to emancipate the people, and a revolution will alone free them from their oppressors."

Floquet, president of the council of ministers, met Laur, a member of the deputies, in the lobby of the chamber today and told him his article commenting on the application of the secret service fund during the recent elections was a base calumny and challenged him to justify it from the records of the chamber. Laur retorted that he would refer his accusations to a jury composed of deputies, and would send seconds to Floquet unless he retract d his remarks. Floquet retorted that he would not retract nor receive seconds.

Jacques, the opponent of Boulanger in the Seine department, has published a reply to Boulanger. Jacques says with a republican army there is no need to fear a Cretin army which would be reduced to a mere army of a rebel soldier. Defeat would be doubled by dishonor. M. Jacques advises electors not to listen to a soldier who has lost the right to appeal to the people and to reject one whose candidature signifies national ruin.

In the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Bismarck was present at the meeting of the reichstag today and made a speech in which he disparaged the reports published concerning the British Niger company. Herbert Bismarck said the matter was being arranged between the English and German governments. Reitscher criticised the investigations by the government for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa. Bismarck replied and denounced the lack of patriotism of the liberal press, which was seeking to embarrass the policy of the Fatherland, for the benefit of the Niger company.

During the debate on the expenses of the German consulate at Zanzibar Bismarck said he would not now refer to the government colonial policy, but would speak on the subject during the debate on the East Africa bill, which will be submitted to the bundsrath forthwith.

May be the Whitechapel Fiend.

TUNIS, Jan. 15.—The police have captured a gang of robbers and assassins. Among the members is a man believed to be the Whitechapel butcher of London. The British consul has forwarded all the details connected with the arrest. The supposed Whitechapel murderer is charged with having committed in Tunis a murder similar to those committed in Whitechapel. The man has confessed that he recently lived in Whitechapel.

To Join the Colony.

EVART, Mich., Jan. 15.—Allen Campbell, proprietor of the bank of Evart, has skipped to Canada with \$10,000, the funds of the bank and village of Evart, of which he was treasurer.

CURBS THEIR POWER.

Judge Tuley's Decision in the Arbitrator Bund Case in Favor of Freedom of Speech.

NO INJUNCTION GRANTED.

An Opinion That the Police Have no Right to Prohibit a Public Meeting on Mere Suspicion That Evil is Intended.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Judge Tuley, of the circuit court, in a decision rendered today, holds that the anarchists and socialists have not forfeited their constitutional right to assemble peaceably and discuss any question which interests them, provided they do not plot to carry out their ideas by the use of force against the constituted authority. This decision was the outgrowth of the application made in December last by the Arbitrator Bund for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with their meetings.

Judge Tuley's decision, which is more than six thousand words in length, begins by reciting the history of the case, stating that the particular meeting which was made a test case was called for the purpose of hearing a report of the Arbitrator Bund committee on the constitution and by-laws, and of completing its organization; that the only objects of the society, according to the allegations of the constitution, were to secure to its members mutual benefit, social intercourse and political education; that the police were invited to be present and did actually by show of force, prevent the holding of the proposed meeting. On behalf of the city authorities this interference is justified on the ground that the name "Arbitrator Bund" is a mere cloak; that the real purpose of its members is to plot to overthrow the constitution and laws of the United States and this state; that as police officers it is within their jurisdiction to forbid such meetings in order to prevent the commission of crime. The chancellor says: "I find no reason to differ from the master in his opinion in his conclusion that the evidence adduced fails to show that the proposed assemblage was for unlawful purpose, because of the condition of membership, that only persons of reputable character who declare for the abolition of the inhuman wage system can become members." The solicitor is in error in the supposition that the law upholds or demands any particular system for carrying on industrial enterprises. The master reports that there was no evidence to show the meaning of the declaration that the society favors "the abolition of the capitalist system of exploitation," nor of the purpose of the society in the fight against exploitation. The word "exploitation" is a French word, for which in English we have no precise equivalent. I understand the object intended is to express an element of the system of capital; that it shall be so used that labor will receive a greater share of the combined earnings of labor and capital than at present, and that capital shall not be used to oppress the people by combinations and monopolies. I may be mistaken in my interpretation, but whatever may be the meaning, as the object is to be accomplished by the "enlightenment and education" of the people, and not by force, which prohibits the formation of societies for such purpose. The members of the society may seek to disseminate views or principles which, in the opinion of the great majority of citizens, are against the public welfare, but they have the right to publicly and discuss them in a quiet and peaceable manner and make converts to their views if they are able to do so. The question of relations of capital and labor in its varied phases and many others, like the question of the right of exclusive individual ownership of land or the single tax theory, are burning questions of the hour that have come to stay, and must be met. Referring to the claim that the purpose of the society are the same as those of Spies et al., Judge Tuley says he is of opinion there is a vital difference—that the internationalists declare for force and an organization for the purpose of rebellion and for an "inexorable revolution for assassination," while in the constitution of this society there is nothing to indicate that their objects are to be accomplished by such measures. In any contingency if it appeared that this society was such an one as the supreme court describes them to be, it could have no standing in court; it could not appeal to the law for protection while overthrowing the law. The supreme court denounced the principles of anarchy and socialism, but it did not decide that either anarchists or socialists were criminals. The court held that anarchists who commit crime are criminals, but pronounced no judgment of outlawry against anarchists as a body. Judge Tuley then takes up the claim on behalf of the police that they had the right to prevent the meeting, and the preventing crime, and holds that the police cannot be given such latitude; that if the police may at their discretion do what they judge will prevent what may in their judgment result in crime, legislatures, courts and government officers would be entirely superfluous. "I am astounded to find that at this day, in this free country, it should be urged by affidavit and arguments in a court of justice that a court official can forbid a society or a public meeting because of his belief that this society is a treasonable one, and its members are a band to commit treasonable acts. If this be the law, then every political, literary, religious or other society would hold their constitutional right of free speech and peaceable assembly at the mercy of petty politicians. In no other city in the Union except here in Chicago, have the police officials attempted to prevent the right of free speech or peaceable assembly upon unwarranted pretense and assumptions of power. It is time to call a halt. The right of free speech and peaceable assembly is the very life blood of freedom. You might as well expect a human body to exist after the circulation of the blood has been suspended, as to expect the continued existence of liberty when the citizen is deprived of the right of free speech and peaceable assembly. Any abuse of the right of free speech or peaceable assembly may be punished by the police by the arrest without warrant and by such illegal acts as are here complained cause more disorder than they cure, and create more crime than they prevent."

In conclusion the chancellor says that inasmuch as the city authorities have under taken to respect the law as laid down by him in this case, he would not issue the injunction prayed for, because it was not needed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Danube is frozen over solidly a distance of eight miles.

Dion Bonicaud's wife, Agnes Robertson, has been granted a divorce at London.

The deadlock in the West Virginia senate continues.

No change in wools is reported at Boston and prices remain firm with good demand.

Three girls lost their lives in a box factory in New York yesterday.

Mr. J. Clark and Mrs. M. J. Wright, clairvoyants, were arrested yesterday at

New Haven, Conn., under an old blue law which provides for the arrest of fortune tellers.

The old Santa Monica hotel, at Santa Monica, Cal., was burned last night; loss, \$50,000.

Henry Woods, Son & Co., varnish and color makers, of Boston, have assigned. The liabilities are understood to be heavy.

A syndicate has been formed in Philadelphia to secure the recognition of the so-called Carbajal bonds, of which \$12,000,000 are in existence. The secretary of the interior says these bonds will not be recognized.

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN.

An Opportunity for a Good Investment Being Taken Advantage Of.

The successful man never misses an opportunity to "catch on," and every far-seeing man and woman is investing \$1 to \$5 with the Montana Investment company, whose grand prize drawing takes place at Helena, March 30. Capital prize, the \$300,000 Aborn House at Des Moines, Iowa. Cash prizes from \$5,000 down to \$10 each. Tickets, \$5; fifths, \$1. Office Grand Central hotel block.

3-7-77

Stops monkey business no quicker than Curo stops a cough. They both get there in the night time.

Dudley May Go Free.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The federal grand jury asked Judge Woods for instructions touching letters written with evident intent to corrupt votes and wanted to know what was necessary to establish conspiracy. The judge told them it must be known the letter writing was received and acted on. This is looked upon as a dismissal of the Dudley case.

R. G. DAVIES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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